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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

DUTIES OF PRIVATE CHRISTIANS.

No. XIV.

"He that ruleth his spirit," is better "than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs.

Mr. Editor—Nothing is more evident, than that he who would reclaim offenders, must first be prepared for his undertaking by self-discipline. We see this principle exemplified in families, in schools, and in larger communities. None but a tyrant was ever found to govern efficiently, without first ruling his own spirit.

The same principle holds good in the government of churches. Without a subdued, patient, forbearing spirit, neither the minister, the elders, or the private members of a church, could succeed in the business of discipline. Firmness and decision are also indispensible; yet these alone would never reclaim the wanderer, or restore to penitence and to favour a brother, who had been guilty of any serious offence.

In relation to offences of a less evident and palpable character, still greater circumspection is required. The youthful Timothy, though an ordained minister, was here furnished, if I mistake not, with special directions * Flagrant offenders he was to rebuke before all, that others might fear;—while those whose offences were less evident to themselves and to their brethren, he was to treat with tenderness. "Rebuke not an elder, (as to age); but entreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren; the elder women as mothers, the younger as sisters."

But if all this watchfulness and circumspection is required, where there is on the one hand a right to govern, and on the other an obligation to obey, what must be required among equals, where no such relation is acknowledged; where each is, in ordinary circumstances, bound to esteem others better than himself, and to give them in all things that preference which unaffected humility and brotherly kindness might seem to dictate? Surely, if ministers may not, in reference to offences of a doubtful character, use sharpness and severity of rebuke, the people of their charge may not presume to do it. They may, as brethren, employ exhortation, friendly admonition, intreaty and expostulation, with all vigilance and earnestness. This they are bound to do; they cannot neglect it without great criminality. But beyond this they have neither authority nor precedent.

Now if this view of the subject were more generally understood and adopted, the difficulties which brethren have to encounter, in exhorting and admonishing each other, might be greatly lessened, if not entirely obviated. Every one who felt himself to be a "brother's keeper," would then see the necessity of maintaining the temper and conduct of a brother. If he saw his brother overtaken in a fault of a private nature, he would go to him privately. If he saw him commit some flagrant offence of a more public nature, he would deal with him affectionately, according to the directions of the gospel; referring the decision to the authorities of the church. Or if he saw him yielding to temptation under the more indefinite influence of a worldly mind; if he saw him gradually declining in spirituality, becoming remiss in his duties, or unmindful of his privileges, while yet he could not charge him with any one definite offence which was recognised by the rules of the church, or even persuade him to realise his dangerous and criminal state before God, as a backslider in heart; he would still "intreat him as a brother;" he would feel increasing tenderness and solicitude for him; he would stir up others to faithfulness towards him, and be unremitting in his own exhortations, intreaties and prayers, as long as there continued to be hope in his case. If repulsed by his brother, he would not be contemptuous; if reviled, he would not answer by reviling; or if at length his brother should utterly refuse to listen to his intreaties, he would still ardently desire his restoration, and remember him in his prayers.

But let us suppose a case of still greater difficulty. Sometimes, in a period of general declension, an individual becomes awake to righteousness, repents of former delinquency, abhors himself in dust and ashes, and looks upon the character of others around him with that species of loathing which he exercises towards himself. His own feelings are strong, rational and scriptural: but others remain comparatively insensible. He confesses his sins to them; but they do not realise their own. He exhorts them to amendment; but they do not seem to feel the necessity. He intreats them; but they continue in supineness. He expostulates; but he only excites their suspicion in reference to the genuineness of his own exercises. They think him on the whole rather beside himself. They fear that he is a little enthusiastic; too much under the influence of animal feeling. This is indeed a lamentable case. Yet even here, he need not render evil for evil. Let him not yield to a spirit of peevishness. Let him "weep between the porch and the altar," and cry, "Spare thy people," and "give not thine heritage to waste." But let him not become irritable and censorious, and assume that authority which does not belong to him. Though his own former stupidity and the indifference of those around him may justly excite his loathing and abhorrence, this does not excuse him in neglecting to cultivate the christian graces of long-suffering, meekness and forbearance. Much as he abhors sin, the Saviour abhors it more; yet he bore with the unbelief of his disciples while on earth; he often treated his very enemies with kindness and condescension. He died for them—he plead for their forgiveness, while their hands were imbrued in his blood.

But I will suppose a case still more aggravated I will suppose that the brethren, exhorted as in the former instance, had themselves been recently revived, and that even now they are ready to condemn themselves for their lukewarmness, and to acknowledge in words, that they have at length scarcely any thing more left them than a mere name to live I will suppose that they lament their condition; that they really seem to wish that "it were with them as in days that are past." I will suppose that they wish to receive exhortation, intreaty, admonition, and even rebuke, or almost any thing else, in preference to a pressing call to immediate personal activity—a call which is too importunate to be easily set aside The brother who is awake is now indeed placed in trying circumstances. Let him see to it, that pride does not secretly insinuate itself, and ere he is aware, lead him to grieve the Holy Spirit, through the indulgence of improper feelings. The brethren, it is true, are awfully delinquent They deserve the severest chastisement from the hand of the Almighty. Sinners in multitudes are stumbling over them into endless perdition. They know it too; yet seem to know it not. They lament it; but do not thoroughly reform. They have still some hidden refuge, some secret excuse for their inactivity, which is not easily dislodged. They are at sea in a storm. Their vessel is wrecked; but each one buoys himself up with some broken fragment. The pilot may here give the alarm as loud as he chooses; but let him undertake in good earnest to deprive them of their present refuge, and they will oppose him; they will resist as for their lives. Yet He whom winds and seas obey, can easily do it; and in such a manner as to make them cry out for help as Peter did—Lord save us or we perish He often takes just this kind of opportunity to save his people. He does not quite overwhelm them. In the midst of their guilty backsliding, he does not utterly fill them with their own devices. Instead of pouring out his wrath and fury upon them, according to their deserts, he often just then visits them in mercy, as if to shame their ingratitude, to magnify his long-suffering and kindness, and to teach them to attribute most sincerely and heartily all the glory of their salvation to Him. Let the wakeful brother remember this. Let the same mind be in him which was in Christ Jesus the Lord. Let him rid his own garments of the blood of souls. Let him exhort with all long-suffering and earnestness. Let him wait, and watch, and pray, and labour. Let him admonish and expostulate, with all meekness and importunity; but let him not usurp a species of authority which does not belong to him. The instituted rulers of the church may warn and rebuke even with sharpness, if the case demands it; and the brethren must reverence them and love them the better for their faithfulness. Yet let not the latter usurp authority over each other They are brethren, having equal claims and equal privileges.

After all, the bible makes a plain difference between presumptuous offenders, and those who are taken by the cunning craftiness of Satan, and led away by his secret devices; and it would be well both for ministers and people to recognise the distinction. "Of some have compassion, making a difference; and others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh."

Your's, &c. HUR.

* See 1 Timothy, v, 1, 2, 19, 20, 21.

For the Western Recorder.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN WILLIAMS' COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor—It is very encouraging to all the friends of virtue and religion, to see the young men of our country associating themselves together under the appropriate name of "Temperance Society;" and it is interesting in the highest degree to see the young gentlemen in our colleges throwing their influence on the side of the great moral reformation begun in the land. I would say to them, go on and take the lead in this great and happy reformation; base your principles on the word of God; make his glory and the happiness of man your chief end; and you will ultimately have the support of every good man.

The first formation of a Temperance Society in Williams College, (Mass.) may be set down as a new and happy era in the history of that highly favoured institution. I refer to the society which was formed July 9th, 1827. This society was founded on the principle of "entire abstinence," the only remedy that can possibly be applied successfully in redeeming the land from destruction by *intemperance*. Wine shared the same fate with ardent spirits; and "not a wreck" was "left behind." The students in that venerable institution took the only course under heaven to effect any thing by their example. I am not now speaking of the propriety of such associations; but that it is absolutely necessary, for those who wish to have a salutary influence on community, to banish wine with ardent spirits. This might easily be shown, were it necessary.

I here quote the fifth article of the constitution of this society. "We solemnly resolve and promise, that we will not make use of ardent spirits or wine on any occasion, except for wounds, by the advice of a physician in case of sickness, at the sacrament, or when necessary for the preservation of life; and that we will not buy, sell, manufacture, or give them to others, except for the reasons aforesaid. To keep inviolate this resolution, relying on God for assistance, we pledge to each other, and to the world, our honours, and our religious characters."

This, Mr. Editor, is aiming the blow at the fountain-head; it is laying the axe at the root of this evil; and nothing short of this will effect the reformation, for which all good men are striving. This society has the approbation of the Christian, the philanthropist, and the true patriot; and the man who will not come up to this, will have but little influence in redeeming the land from intemperance. I do not say now, that he should bind himself by any constitution whatever; but if he will not come up to the spirit of the article I have quoted, he certainly can have but little influence on society.

It was with deep regret that I saw the account of another Temperance Society formed in that institution. When I saw this notice, I supposed the society formed previous to this had ceased to exist; but I have been recently told that the old society exists and flourishes. I am glad to learn this fact —to know that some of the young men in this college are willing to make this small sacrifice for the public good. The influence which these young gentlemen will have on society, after they have gone into public life, will be powerful and salutary.

I will quote the fifth article of the new constitution, that you may lay them by the side of each other, that each may speak for itself, and be its own comment.

The new society was formed the 28th of November, when the following was adopted as the fifth article:—"We resolve and promise, that we will use our utmost endeavours, *while members of college*, to check the progress of intemperance; that we will refrain from an *immoderate consumption* of all fermented liquors, and that we will not buy, sell, use, or give to others, distilled spirits, except in case of absolute necessity."

I don't like that, "while members of college." But pass this by.

"We resolve and promise, that we will refrain from an immoderate consumption of all fermented liquors." By this I understand, that they will drink just when they please; but that they will not absolutely "get drunk" on wine. The members of this society have not sacrificed one iota. Wine is the favourite beverage of the students in our colleges. "That we will refrain from an immoderate consumption," certainly implies, that they have hitherto made what they call "an immoderate consumption of *all fermented liquors*;" but seeing the danger they were in, formed themselves into a regular society, and pledged themselves to drink just when they pleased, as much as they pleased, and no more. This is truly encouraging, to see the young gentlemen in our colleges coming up to the work with such *noble* principles, with a spirit of *so much self-denial*. I wonder if some of them don't deny themselves the pleasure of refusing to drink a little "New-England" occasionally? may be a little cider-brandy, and perhaps whiskey. These young gentlemen seem to have the spirit of reformation; and who knows but that the morals of our land will be purified, or contaminated, through the influence of this society?

As for myself, though I may not be bound by either society, I will stand by the old constitution, and hold it up as a beacon to all the friends of reform. I will say to them, if you do not bind yourselves by the constitution of some society, you must come up to the spirit of the fifth article of the old constitution of the Temperance Society in the college, or but little help may be expected from you.

From what I have heard respecting the society formed last, I apprehend, Mr. Editor, this is an opposition society. Sorry am I that the sons of Williams should be found opposing the exertions made to check intemperance. I hope that the young gentlemen in that institution will look at this subject—review the principle on which they acted, when the latter society was formed; and I am persuaded, that *some at least*, who have withdrawn from the old society, and attached themselves to the new, will again subscribe the old constitution.

It is very fashionable now-a-days, for the different societies in the country to elect honorary members. This is well; but is it always an honour to the member elect? Suppose the society of "immoderate consumption" should elect honorary members; shall we consider it an honour to these gentlemen thus elected, to give their approbation to the constitution? Suppose the "Unitarian Tract Society" should elect as an honorary member, one of our orthodox divines, and he should approbate the election; would you not say he was throwing his influence on the side of unitarianism? "What concord hath Christ with Belial?"

OLD CONSTITUTION.

For the Western Recorder.

EXTRACT FROM ROUSSEAU.

Mr. Editor—It is well known by those who are conversant with infidel writers, that an extreme diversity of sentiment exists among them, respecting the most important matters of belief. They agree in scarcely any one thing, but the rejection of the scriptures. One believes that the institution of marriage is unnatural and unphilosophical, and lives accordingly; but believes in the existence of God. Another denies the latter; but believes that marriage is necessary for the good of society; and lives like the former. This diversity renders it difficult for those who would write against them, to frame their arguments so as to meet any considerable number who hold to the particular error they are combating. Infidels themselves have noticed their own want of union, and have mentioned it in their writings. The following extract from the French infidel, Rousseau, will probably be interesting to those readers who may never have seen it. It is quite surprising to see such language from such a man. One would be apt to suppose, that in view of the licentiousness of his life, as set forth in his "Confessions," he would, with so considerable a degree of knowledge and discernment, have been dissatisfied with *his own* writings, as well as with those of his deistical brethren. A.

"I have consulted our philosophers: I have perused their books: I have examined their several opinions: I have found them all proud, positive, and dogmatising; even in their pretended skepticism, knowing every thing, proving nothing, and ridiculing one another; and this is the only point in which they concur, and in which they are right. Daring when they attack, they defend themselves without vigour. If you consider their arguments, they have none but for destruction; if you count their number, each one is reduced to himself. They never unite but to dispute; to listen to them was not the way to relieve myself from my doubts. I conceive that the insufficiency of the human understanding was the first cause of this prodigious diversity of sentiment, and that pride was the second. If our philosophers were able to discover truth, which of them would interest himself about it? Each of them knows that his system is not better established than the others; but he supports it because it is his own. There is not one among them, who, coming to distinguish truth from falsehood, would not prefer his own error to the truth that is discovered by another. Where is the philosopher, who, for his own glory, would not willingly deceive the whole human race? Where is he, who, in the secret of his heart, proposes any other object than his own distinction? Provided he can but raise himself above the commonalty—provided he can eclipse his competitors, he has reached the summit of his ambition. The great thing for him is to think differently from other people. Among believers he is an atheist; among atheists a believer. Shun, shun then, those who, under pretence of explaining nature, sow in the hearts of men the most dispiriting doctrines; whose skepticism is far more affirmative and dogmatical than the decided tone of their adversaries. Under pretence of being themselves the only people enlightened, they imperiously subject us to their magisterial decisions, and would fain palm upon us for the true causes of things, the unintelligible systems they have erected over their own heads; whilst they overturn, destroy, and trample under foot, all that mankind revere; snatch from the afflicted the only comfort left them in their misery; from the rich and great the only curb that can restrain their passions; tear from the heart all remorse of vice, all hopes of virtue, and still boast themselves the benefactors of mankind. "Truth," they say, "is never hurtful to man." I believe that as well as they; and the same, in my opinion, is a proof that what they teach is not the truth."—*Rousseau.*

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—I have read many sermons and addresses in your paper, on the subject of intemperance, with which I am much gratified. I find, likewise, that our country is teeming with many societies for the promotion of temperance. This rejoices my heart. I wish every town, and village, and neighbourhood, and society, in our land, would furnish a combination of this kind. I believe it would be very acceptable in the sight of God, and of all zealous Christians, who love and pray for the salvation of all their friends and neighbours, to see such a society among the aged men, and one among the aged women, and one among the young men and young women. Let every class and description of human beings put their shoulders to this blessed work.

One thing occurs to my mind, which I have not observed in the resolutions of temperate societies, and that is, a resolution that any member who sees an improper use of ardent spirits, should so far put on self-denial, as to bear a suitable testimony against the practice, and with all suitable decency and tenderness administer such an exhortation, as the spirit of God, and their own consciences, shall dictate. We all know that christian, neighbourly reproof, is often times a hard task; but we shall not regret, at the last day, that we had been too faithful in rebuking a neighbour, that sin might not rest upon him.

And now, Mr. Editor, I wish to be informed, through the medium of your paper, whether there has ever been any movement towards a state society of this kind. If there has not, I think it high time that the matter was brought forward. Small societies are doing what they can; but we want a Hercules, to kill the monster Hydra of Lerna. Drunkenness conquered the world thousands of years ago. Yea, it has done more. It has conquered him that conquered the world It has long been a proverb, that women govern the world; but alas! how many of this fairest part of creation have been conquered and governed by the iron sceptre of intemperance. Many bible and missionary and tract and education societies have been formed among females; and why not a female temperate society? Many pious females have drunken husbands. Now certainly they need much wisdom and prudence in this matter. Let it then be a matter of inquiry, in a female temperate society, what is the best method of healing an intemperate husband.

How gloriously would our nation shine, with a National Temperate Society, the President of the United States at the head; and one in every state, with the Governor for a president Your's, &c. A.

Why are not such societies as the following more numerous? There is no lack of fit subjects to be acted upon:—

From the Boston Recorder.

PENITENT FEMALES' REFUGE.

From the Superintendent's Report.

There have been in the course of the year eighteen residents, thirteen of whom were in at its commencement, and five have been admitted. Present number sixteen. Three have been placed at reputable service, and two have returned from service for reasons approved; one of whom had lived in one family eight years, and was then dismissed with *reluctancy*. Several also, who have formerly been residents, and are now at service, have made temporary visits; of these, one has been eighteen months in one family, and another nearly three years. Others who are out have done well. Over *two*, however, we have had occasion to *mourn;* although they may not be irrecoverably *lost*.

Like all other enterprises, our course, for the last twelve months, has been marked, sometimes by pleasant, and sometimes by painful occurrences. Among other things, we may observe that the different views and feelings manifested, both by the inmates and their connections, have excited various sensations. Sometimes we have trembled for the results of a visit from a relative; at others the tear of sympathy has fallen while hearing their mutual congratulations on the event of the individual's being thus comfortably situated.

"It was not," said one in conversation with a friend, "because I was naturally inclined to be wicked, that I went astray. I had *no one to look after me*. I never had a *home*, till I *came here*."

One, in writing to her mother, says, "I suppose you would be happy to know whether I am contented in my situation. I am: I have many religious privileges, and many good friends that are interested for my welfare, temporal and eternal. Do, dear mother, forgive all past ingratitude. I thank you for your kindness in sending me here. I have a little chamber, and in it I pass many a happy hour in reading my bible, and other books of importance. I find myself freed from the frowns of an ungodly world, and am treated with great kindness by all around me."

Another writes thus: "Had I not, thro' the interposition of Providence, left the path in which I trod, where now should I be? Not beneath the roof that has sheltered many a houseless wanderer; not hearing that there was refuge from sin and guilt in Jesus, and full pardon offered to the penitent. No! but looked upon with scorn—a by-word and reproach among all mankind; and at last to sink down, loaded with guilt, into that world where hope *never* comes. While I write, dear mother, I can truly say, my heart aches at the reflection. What mercy, indeed, that I have remained nearly two years in this abode; that God has been gracious in showing me the awful consequences that arise from the course of life I was pursuing. I can be secure from the temptations of this unfriendly world, and retire regularly to my rest, meditating upon the goodness of God in providing me so comfortable a home. Mother, you know I have had much to subdue—many conflicts. I once loved the vanities, and enjoyed the delusive pleasures of life. Once, I *thought* there was a charm in the circle of fashion and dissipation. But 'tis past; and great is the happy contrast in the real and solid enjoyment of christian society.

"The sun is setting, and I shall not be able to see, except to bid you adieu, and assure you of my contentment, and the gratitude I feel to our kind patrons as the instruments of so much comfort as to temporal concerns. Though winter may look dreary to many, I cannot say it does to me; for, imagine a large circle sitting around a comfortable fire, with needle work, and those who supply the place of mothers, reading some instructive book, or endeavouring to render conversation pleasant and useful. In one of the listeners, behold your child, rescued from the destruction that awaited her, with friends, and enjoying health. Or, I will draw another picture. The day is past; we have retired from our accustomed duties, to prepare our minds for the reception of one, a faithful preacher of God's holy word; and when the hour arrives, we listen to the calls of God, we hear his promises, we feel his threatenings. A hymn of praise is sung. You, dear mother, may look at this, and feel what gratitude you owe to God for these unnumbered blessings on your child, and feel secure and happy that she has indeed found *refuge* from the haunts of sin, and weekly hears the dispensation of God's word."

From the New-York Observer.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE!

From Hazard's Register, we learn that during the last year a person was employed by the Temperance Society of Philadelphia to ascertain the number of dram-shops in that city and its adjoining districts. The following table shows the result of his labours:—

	No. of Shops.	Population.	Proportion.
City,	543	82,780	1 to 152 souls.
Northern Liberties,	188	27,725	1 to 147 "
Kensington,	115	13,785	1 to 119 "
Penn township,	86	11,025	1 to 128 "
Southwark,	306	24,165	1 to 79 "
Total,	1,238	159,480	1 to 129 "

In Philadelphia and its suburbs, there is then on an average, one dram-shop to 129 souls; and in Southwark, the vilest district, one dram-shop to 79 souls. Look now at New-York.

	No. of Shops.	Population.	Proportion.
New-York,	3,300	200,000	1 to 60 souls.

Taking the number of dram-shops as a criterion of the prevalence of intemperance and its attendant pauperism and crime, (and where can we find a better), it seems that New-York is worse than the worst part of Philadelphia, and that, on an average, Philadelphia has the advantage in the proportion of 129 to 60; or more than two to one!

If we compare with other places, the result will be scarcely less favourable to this city. In Boston, with a population of 64,000, the number of houses licensed to retail spirits in 1827, was only 562, or one for every 112 inhabitants. Boston, then, has the advantage of us in the proportion of 112 to 60; or nearly two to one!

With these facts before them, our common council still refuse to adopt any measures for our relief. And why? Because tipplers, and those who make a profit by the tippling of others, are so numerous, that the aldermen of the upper wards are afraid to move in the matter, lest they should lose their offices at the next election. We have long believed that this was the true and only reason, and from the Journal of Commerce we learn, that independent members of the common council, in the debate on Monday evening last, had the boldness to avow the same conviction in the face of their associates. We put it now to the good people of this city, is it to be endured that intemperance should continue its ravages amongst us for such a reason? Shall drunkards and the friends of drunkards control our public elections? Will you not resolve, one and all, to withhold your votes from every man who will not use his best efforts for the suppression of intemperance?

From the Christian Watchman.

HOW TO TREAT YOUR MINISTER.

Though you may love your pastor, and express your attachment by acts of special kindness, *do not flatter him.* If he pray like a seraph, never tell him of it. If he be as pious as Baxter, as profound as Newton, or as eloquent as Whitefield, proclaim it not in his ears; let him remain so. If he is esteemed as a prodigy of intellectual strength; if he be admired for his ingenuity at interpretation; if his style should charm the fastidious ear of taste; if his voice be as melodious as the dulcimer, Satan will inform him frequently enough to prevent his being too humble. If you flatter him at first, and afterward should neglect it, he will naturally suspect you of alienation of feeling, or dissatisfaction with his performances, and consequently will be unhappy. If you are gratified with his services, there are a thousand methods in which you may express your satisfaction, preferable to that of fulsome adulation. Ministers' hearts are much like yours—capable of inflation by pride and self-conceit.

On the other hand, you will never be the medium of communicating information to him that will tend to perplex his mind, unless you have special reason to believe that he ought to know it. If there be petty differences among yourselves, endeavour speedily to adjust them. Unless it be positively necessary, in order to guard him against deception, do not expose to him the particular character of his hearers. If any speak against him, and you know the insinuations or charges to be false, let him be a stranger to the calumnies, and be yourselves the defenders of his reputation. By neglecting these cautions, you will subject him to much solicitude and perplexity of mind, that will in its tendency, unless counteracted by extraordinary grace, prove highly injurious. He will be discouraged; he will imperceptibly acquire toward those individuals a secret dislike; and his preaching will possibly become too personal. His mind should be kept perfectly free from every extraneous consideration, that can disturb his equanimity, or throw his feelings out of their true polarity. If his soul must ever be agitated, let the causes of excitement be such as belong to his lofty vacation—the brevity of life—the value of the soul—the holiness of God—the listlessness of a perishing world.

A RICH YOUNG MAN.

THE HOPEFUL YOUTH FORSAKING CHRIST.

Who can behold, without weeping eyes and a bleeding heart, this lovely youth perishing in sin! What could have appeared more promising than this solicitous concern about eternal life, in a young man rich in the possessions, and high in the honours of the present world? To see him running with such eagerness to the feet of a Redeemer, kneeling down with such humility before him, calling upon him by so honourable a title, and professing so sincere a desire of instruction, could not but lead us to conclude, surely this man was "not far from the kingdom of God." Nor do we wonder that Jesus, beholding him, loved him. Who would not have looked upon such an object with complacency? Who would not have expected, that this pleasant plant should have

brought forth grapes? But behold, it brought forth wild grapes! So have we seen, in the compass perhaps of our small observation and experience, many a fair blossom fall withering to the ground. So have the hopes of ministers, and parents, and other religious friends, been disappointed, with respect to many young persons adorned with a variety of amiable qualifications, yet lacking one thing, and parting with Christ when put to the trial, after all the regard they have showed to his name, and all the pleasing expectations they have given of a willingness to serve him. Oh, my young reader, whoever thou art, I earnestly pray that thou mayest not be added to the number!—*Doddridge.*

From the Albany Christian Register.

The sanctification of the Sabbath, as a religious, moral and civil duty, appears to have called up the attention of the public to this important subject; and if the memorialists to Congress gain no other satisfaction than this, it is worth all the trouble and anxiety that have been bestowed upon it. By the inquiries of the committee of the House of Representatives of the Postmaster-General, we should infer, that if the government should sustain any diminution in their revenue, it would not be practicable for us as a nation to sanctify the Sabbath, at such an expense; or in other words, if any detention must be made in the transportation of the mails, or if the revenue is to be diminished by stopping the mails on the Sabbath, then we, as the representatives of these United States, say we will violate the Sabbath. If, then, the Sabbath is to be violated by the consent and approbation of our general government, for pecuniary considerations; then companies and individuals have the approbation and co-operation of our government in the same sin. I am happy that the subject has been presented to Congress in the manner, and with such names to it, as it has. It is calculated to call up the attention of this community to a subject so intimately connected with our temporal and eternal welfare. A feeling is awakened to this subject, which is not to be lulled to rest, by such remarks as accompany the report of the committee in the Senate; remarks which are insulting to the principles and common sense of the memorialists. I hope to see this subject continue to interest more and more the feelings of all good men. It is a subject that will bear looking at and reflecting upon. W.

INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON MISSION.

Joint Letter.—The following extracts from a joint letter of the missionaries, which brings down the history of the mission five months later than the previous accounts, are derived from the Missionary Herald. The letter is dated August 4th, 1828:—

We had hoped for an increase of funds for the prosecution and extension of the work here. We hoped, at least, to be able to re-establish those schools, which, for want of funds, we had been obliged to dismiss since we made our list in January. We regret the want of adequate funds for native free schools the more, because the way seems fast preparing for extending the benefits of our school system among the girls, with nearly the same facility, and now at almost as little expense, as among the boys; so that we may profitably expend twice the sum upon the same extent of country now, which we formerly did, while the labour of superintending these schools is but very little increased. Should our school system even remain as it is, the demand for larger supplies of our present school-books, including single gospels and other portions of the scriptures, and for additional books of an elementary kind would be constantly increasing.

You will be happy to hear that the youth, (sixty-four in number), in the seminary at Batticotta, make very encouraging progress in their studies. The apparatus which we now have, enables us to shew them and the people also, many things which astonish as well as please and instruct them; and to convince them, by the evidence of their own eyes, of truths in science, which though plausible in theory, they were ready to doubt. We have before told you that the school begins to excite the curiosity and remarks of the learned natives in the district; and we have reason to believe that this influence will be felt much more, when the class now about to leave shall be scattered in different parts of the mission. This class consists of fifteen; eight of whom are members of the church, and some others give more or less evidence of a change of heart. Some of them will remain as teachers in the seminary and pursue their studies under the principal. The others, as before remarked, will find employment at the different stations.

[The preparatory school at Tillipally had suffered some from the ill health and absence of the teacher, Mr. Woodward. When the letter was written, Mr. W. was residing on the neighbouring continent, at a celebrated place of resort for invalids, called Neilgherry Hills, about 150 miles west of Trichinopoly, where he had been about two months, and had been somewhat benefitted by the cooler air and more favourable climate. Physicians advised him to protract his stay there.]

Should Mr. Woodward be obliged to remain at the Hills, we may find it necessary for some other of our number to occupy the station at Tillipally, as the preparatory school demands much attention. There are at present in it about ninety boys. The first class, consisting of twenty-seven lads, we hope to admit into the seminary, at the annual examination in September. A few have left on account of sickness, and others have been dismissed for the want of those qualifications, which, in our judgment, would render them worthy of the patronage of the benefactors, and of the attention which we are obliged to give them.

In our female boarding school there are now twenty-five girls. One (Fanny Hall) has been recently married to Asa McFarland, a native assistant at Oodooville. The girls make considerable progress in learning; and if we may judge from the character of those who have left the school, we have every reason to believe that they are preparing to exert a most salutary influence upon the female part of this great people.

The printing or purchase of bibles and tracts for distribution among the people, is daily becoming more and more important. There is already a spirit upon the face of these waters which awakens inquiry. The attachment of the people to their idols, and their fears of their gods, are decreasing; and not a few who used to make offerings at the temples, have now left them off. There is an unusual stir among the Roman Catholics. This is partly in consequence of a tract which we have lately addressed to their priests, who have commanded the people to burn the books they have received, and not to receive any more, nor even to listen to heretics. Some fear, some join their priests, and almost gnash on us with their teeth. Notwithstanding this, many of those who can read will receive books, and listen to the gospel in a private manner. Many tracts, and about 250 gospels and other parts of the bible, have been distributed amongst them; and very few, as far as we are acquainted with facts, have been burned or otherwise destroyed. This spirit of inquiry after the truth, which we see among the heathen, as well as among the Roman Catholics, will, we trust, increase, and the demand for books increase with it. We have some materials for supplying the demand. Many tracts well calculated to arrest the attention of the people and to fasten conviction of the truth upon their consciences, addressed both to heathen and to Roman Catholics, are in print; others are ready for the press, and others greatly needed can be prepared. We want large editions for immediate distribution. Our opportunities for a profitable and wide circulation of books, as the people return from their great festivals at their temples, and our facilities for visiting not only the people in this district, but many unoccupied fields on the neighbouring continent, make it desirable to have large supplies of tracts and of the scriptures on hand. To assist us in this work, and in the superintending of schools, there are several lads of hopeful piety to leave the seminary in a few weeks. They look to us for employment, and we greatly need their help; but without books, their means of usefulness will be quite limited. We know our patrons and friends expect us to report progress, and our own feelings prompt us *onward;* but it is a fact which duty to the cause here forbids us to conceal, that *with all our increase of native free schools, boarding schools, and buildings for the seminary, and our additional calls for books, and demand for native help, our funds for the last four years have been the same, with the exception of what we have begged in India, upon the most urgent necessity of the occasion.* We would not mention this circumstance at this time, were it not for the simple *desire to make the most of our number and short life.*

The members of our church generally continue to give us pleasing evidence of their sincerity. Since the date of our last public letter, three have been added to the church, and two others are candidates for admission.

On the subject of union with our brethren of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, we are happy to say, we have the most friendly and free intercourse with them. In our preparation of tracts and other books, we unite our counsel and strength with theirs. We have also thought it necessary to have an understanding of co-operation on the subject of church discipline and government, so far as relates to caste, and the numerous evils connected with that and with the system of idolatry. In all, however, we cheerfully and conscientiously avoid all those points, which, we are happy to say, are comparatively few, where our peculiar views, or our connexion with different societies at home, would, if allowed to influence us, tend to diminish our harmony and usefulness. This union we conceive to be of the greatest advantage, and at present, we see no way in which we could secure greater benefits. They rejoice with us when we rejoice; and when we have been afflicted, their kind sympathy and assistance have done much to make our situation pleasant. We would add, with gratitude to our heavenly Father, that we have been able to keep the unity of the spirit with them, in the bonds of peace.

Desiring an interest in your prayers, we are most affectionately your's,

L. SPAULDING, D. POOR,
B. C. MEIGS, M. WINSLOW.
J. SCUDDER,

From the Christian Watchman.

CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

The Columbian Register contains letters from two Indian young men, of the Choctaw academy, at the Blue Springs, Ky. addressed to a member of the United States Senate. One of them states that more than 500 have in that vicinity, recently declared themselves subjects of the King of Saints. We annex the following extract:—

"But it will be more interesting to every friend of Christ, when he learns that even the tawny sons of the American forests, compose a small part of this happy number. There are eighteen of the Choctaw, and two of the Creek students of this institution, who have united themselves to the baptist society, and twelve of the Creek students who have joined the methodist denomination.

"We have lately received intelligence from the Choctaw nation, stating—that there had been upwards of three hundred of the natives there, who had bowed to the sceptre of Immanuel, within the space of a few months: And they have written on here to Br. Sampson Birch to return home to his native land, and preach the gospel to them in their own language; and as a proper and necessary preparation for the business, he has been ordained a minister of the gospel at the Crossing's church, and probably will leave these parts some time in the spring, to return, and tell his people of Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

"When I cast my eyes some half a century back, and reflect with how much eagerness the gun and sword were employed by these two classes of men in destroying the lives of each other, and now see them both worshipping the same one God, how it must cheer and revive every christian heart."

The Burman Mission.—The Baptist Magazine for March contains some extracts from the Rev. Mr. Wade's Journal at Amherst, which look encouraging. A spirit of inquiry is prevailing about "the new religion," and numbers of the natives attend the public preaching of Mr. Wade. He has also opportunities of a favourable character for instructing them by conversation. He finds a valuable assistant in his labour, from the native preacher, Moung-Ing, who occasionally and usefully itinerates. Mr. Wade says, that his attachment to a missionary life has increased much within a few months, and that he never before realised, as he now does, the state mentioned by Paul—"The world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." God has stirred up his mind, he says, to desire this state, and to press forward for its attainment.—*Ch. Watchman.*

Schools in Bombay.—The whole number of pupils belonging to these schools is 1628. They are visited and carefully examined every month by native inspectors. The boys of the school in Bombay, who have begun to read, assemble in the mission chapel on the Sabbath, to read the scriptures, and receive catechetical instruction. In the ten schools for females, there are upwards of 500 girls.—*ib.*

Latest from the Sandwich Islands.—Intelligence from the mission has been received by the American Board, as late as the first of October. The attention to religion, at Kairua, was continuing; twenty natives were candidates for admission to the church. The general concerns of the mission were in a flourishing state. We are sorry, however, to learn, that the heath of Mr. and Mrs. Ely was feeble, and by the advice of physicians they were expecting to embark for the United States.—*ib.*

American Society for the Promotion of Temperance.—The anniversary of this Society was lately held at Hanover church, in Boston. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the President, the Rev. Dr. Woods. The General Agent, the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, read portions of the report of the Executive Committee, omitting entirely the pecuniary accounts, and the details of his own travels and labours. Addresses were made by three gentlemen, who also presented resolutions. Mr. Doolittle noticed several objections which are sometimes brought against associations for this object, which he pleasantly and ingeniously refuted. Dr. Kittredge incited professing Christians to far more vigorous efforts in this enterprise, and shamed them for their apathy and continued participation in the guilt of distilling, importing, vending or moderately using ardent spirits. This address had all the good qualities of that by the same gentleman which has been so extensively circulated, and so signally blessed for the promotion of temperance; and we doubt not it will follow its predecessor in the same career. Mr. Morton considered the utility of the temperance reformation, in reference to *all the other beneficent operations* of the age, which can never flourish in a rum-drinking community. The addresses were requested for publication by a vote of the society, and are expected to appear with the report.—*Boston Recorder.*

"*Good Devised.*"—We have before us a communication with this caption, the object of which is to suggest some means by which the vacant seats that are to be found in most of our churches, may be filled. The writer seems to think, that, in the present state of things, the money invested in houses for public worship and expended in the payment of clergymen's salaries, &c. is not turned to so good account as it might be—the *waste* being measured by the proportion of vacant seats. He thinks it the *duty* of those who know the value of the gospel, to make some exertions to increase the number, and suggests whether it would not be well to place in the public houses of this city, printed cards, containing a *directory* to all the houses of public worship, the names of their stated preachers, the hours of divine service, and inviting strangers to attend.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Meeting-House burnt!—The meeting-house in Westhampton, Ms. was discovered to be on fire in a partition near the stove, about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and in an hour nothing remained but a heap of smoking ruins. No fire had been made in the stove since the preceding Sabbath. The house was erected in 1816, and with the bell cost upwards of $6000. The loss is a severe one for the inhabitants of that town. The dwelling house of S. Judd, situated a few rods from the meeting house, caught fire several times, but was preserved.

The Rev. Mr. West, chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, is making collections in England to aid the cause of religion in that state. In a discourse delivered at Liverpool, he mentioned, to show the zeal of other creeds, that the Pope had granted £5000 toward proselyting the emigrant population in Ohio. Mr. West had been well received in England.

The National Preacher for February, contains two sermons by the Rev. Beriah Green, of Brandon, Vt. The first is entitled, "The long forbearance of God towards sinners," from 2 Pet. iii. 9. The second, "Evangelical truths offensive to the unrenewed, but joyous to the believer," from Matt. xi, 6.

Several counties in Tennessee are making unusual efforts the present year for the bible cause. The same is true of North-Carolina. A measure is in contemplation for having that whole state supplied.

HOME MISSIONS.

The following extract of an anonymous communication contained in the Boston Recorder, and furnished, we presume, by some one of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, gives a picture of the operations of home missions in that part of New-England:—

Fruits.—"The fruits of the labours that have been sustained here, consist, chiefly, in a growing regard for religious institutions. The Lord, thus far, withholds those energies of the Spirit, for which we have hoped and prayed, and for which we still hope and pray. The salutary influence of the Sabbath school, both on children and parents, has been manifest, and we have great encouragement for future efforts. We have about seventy scholars. The number attending the Bible Class increases, and varies from twenty to forty. By varying the form of the exercise a little, I hope during the winter to collect most of the Sabbath congregation at this meeting. The Monthly Concert is attended regularly and with considerable interest. *It was never observed in this town till after the formation of this church,* (a few months since.) Though the meetings are not attended by great numbers, they are the most spirit-stirring of all we have. A collection is taken up at each meeting, and the avails this year, we transmit to the treasury of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. We have a Tract Society, a Branch Bible Society, and a Ladies' Benevolent Society, and though our collections are not large, they are cheerful.

"We feel assured that if this vine is supported till it takes root, it will flourish. The Lord has here a chosen few, through whose prayers and efforts, for Christ's sake, he will raise up here a monument of his grace. We have frequent prayer-meetings, particularly amongst the female members of the church, and rejoice to see proofs of a growing humility. If ever I beheld symptoms of a broken heart, I have seen them here. Our hopes are rising. We have an occasional whisper, "The Lord is present," and some, with trembling and prostration of soul, are imploring his Spirit. I have never before (if I may speak of myself) had so humiliating views of human impotence in God's work, as in one month past. Man's power in the cause of God, is nothing. His best emblem, is the saw in the hand of the workman. We cling to the throne of grace, and while planting and watering with all our might, look to God for the increase."

Though we are not able to say, that among all the feeble churches assisted by the M. M. society, there is *one* at this moment favoured with a general and powerful revival of religion, yet we can say that there are several of them nearly or quite in the state described in the closing sentences of the preceding extract—a state of unusual solemnity, wakefulness, prayer, and expectation. The Spirit of the Lord is near them—*so* near, that we cannot but believe they will soon have occasion to say with joy, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and we knew it not."

And we are the more inclined to notice this fact *now*, because in almost all the recent communications from our missionaries, there is a peculiar urgency of intreaty for a special interest in the prayers of the committee, and of the churches that are contributing their alms to the support of the feeble. *We* would intreat for them, that they may be remembered more frequently, and more earnestly, at the throne of grace. Their circumstances are perilous. They are surrounded by open enemies, and intermixed with false friends. Their weakness exposes them to be crushed by the powerful—to be deceived by the artful, and destroyed by the malicious. Their only hope is in God. They look to him, as their strong tower. Their faith needs to be strengthened by the fervent prayers of their more favoured brethren. Few have any conception of the sacrifices that are made by individuals in our waste places, to restore the house of the Lord, and maintain divine ordinances; and perhaps fewer still have any conception of the obloquy and abuse heaped upon those who stand forth boldly on the Lord's side, and against all discouragement, hold fast their purpose, to "conquer or die." Could we not fasten our eyes on examples of ancient faith signally triumphing over the most formidable enemies, we should give up the cause of *some* of our feeble churches as desperate. But when we remember Gideon, and Barak, and Jephtha, and Sampson, and Samuel, and David, and the prophets, and know that *their* God *is our* God, and that *their* faith is the faith of the Christian in these days, we feel that despondency is not becoming us in relation to any of those little bands, that are coming up from the wilderness, having Jehovah Jireh inscribed on their banners. They will prosper. The Lord of hosts is with them. But they need great wisdom, great humility, and great grace. And their needs will be supplied; the Spirit of the Lord will come down; converts will be multiplied; the house of the Lord will be filled from Sabbath to Sabbath with anxious inquirers and devout worshippers, if Christians at large will regard the entreaty of one of our missionaries:—"Pray for us: Pray for us: Pray for us"

Support of the Gospel.—The following anecdote from the Connecticut Observer, contains an obvious moral:—

"An individual in one of the congregations in this state, when, in consequence of the withdrawal of a number, the support of religious institutions was very burthensome, remarked, that if he durst, he would himself follow their example and withdraw too. But, said he, "I dare not; for all that have done it, have dwindled away; and though in so good circumstances at the time, that, as is often the case, their share was too large for them to pay, they have, one after another, lost their property, and are now almost or quite penyless. Our burden is heavy, and I would ease my neck from the yoke, but I dare not."

REVIVALS.

The friends of the revival cause will still lament the infrequency of notices under this head. Are the "mercies of the Lord clean gone forever?" Or is there no longer any faith among his professed followers? Let the question be answered by individuals, each for himself.—Doubtless the blessing would be seen to descend, if Christians were prepared for it.

"*The Revival saved the College.*"—Once and again, "the revival saved the college," in seasons of despondency and dark forebodings. So says Dr. Griffin, concerning that nurturing mother of the church, Williams College. And what but revivals have saved other colleges from becoming corrupt and deadly fountains, if not from annihilation? What has made Harvard a moral pestilence in our country, but the absence of showers of grace? What must preserve all our seminaries, but a heavenly influence on their officers, and pupils? Must not our youth be converted before they enter them, or while there be born of the Spirit, unless their learning is to become a snare to themselves, and a curse to their country and the church of God? Let the multitude of our youth, who are now in pursuit of education, come forth into the world without the knowledge of Christ, and dark shadows will spread over the land. Let them come forth as followers of the Lamb, and their blissful influence will descend to future ages, and range throughout eternity.—*Boston Rec.*

New-Bedford, Mass.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Perry, pastor of the baptist church, states, that on the first Lord's day in February, he baptised twelve; and new converts were multiplying. A letter of Feb. 13, remarks, that six Sabbath school pupils entertain a hope, and twenty new candidates had presented themselves for baptism.—*Ch. Watch.*

Rutgers' College.—We are happy to state, that the good work of grace goes on there, among those who have been awakened.—*Ref. Dutch Mag.*

Cumberland Co. Va.—The pastor of the presbyterian church, in a letter to the editor says—"The great Head of the Church still continues to cheer our hearts, from day to day, by the trophies of his grace, delivered from the bondage of sin."—*Vis. & Tel.*

Darlington and Marion Districts, S. C.—Extract of a letter from Rev. N. R. Morgan, to the editor of the Charleston Observer, dated Springville, Darlington district, S. C. Jan. 28, 1829:—

"Within three or four months past, fifty souls have been added to our churches. On last Sabbath, at Hopewell church, in Marion district, twenty-one whites and one black were received on a profession of their faith, and many more are anxiously inquiring the way. A few more such casts of the gospel net, on the right side of the ship, will enclose all the fishes that swim in this Hopewell sea.

"Among the subjects of this revival, there are some young men who wish to devote themselves to the work of the ministry, if they could obtain means to prepare them for this high vocation."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 17, 1829.

Ceylon Mission.—From an article in a previous column, it will be seen, among other things, that the operations of the Ceylon mission have been somewhat impeded the past year by want of funds. Are Christians willing that any of the schools among these heathen should be abandoned, through their own want of liberality as contributors to the object?

Sabbath Schools in Oneida Co.—A correspondent in the last Visitant & Magazine proposes that an Oneida County Union be organised at the ensuing anniversary of the Western S. S. Union. The reason assigned for this measure is, the comparatively languishing state of Sunday Schools in this county, owing to the fact that the Western Union has become too much occupied with its general concerns, to admit of its giving proper attention to the individual wants of a county. This is a substantial reason, and we trust that it will have its proper influence.

Features of Infidelity.—We have often lamented over the infidelity, which is making its way, more or less secretly, into the political papers. But we have not been alone in our observations. The following, from a cotemporary observer, has reference to a particular journal of some note; yet it may characterise at least a hundred others. After alluding to an article which had just appeared, the writer adds—

"But what I wish to notice more particularly here, is, that of late many articles have made their appearance in the —— ——, bearing the same family resemblance to the one above alluded to. If there is an anti-Sabbath meeting, or an infidel anniversary, or a runaway hypocrite, you will find them standing boldly out in that paper. In one instance, I recollect the very contemptuous manner they remarked, that the Johnstown impostor left home in the Pioneer line of stages, which he always patronised."

We would add another characteristic, which is still more striking in such publications—that of the frequent admission of anti-religious articles in the person of a correspondent, under pretence of candour and liberality; and of the occasional insertion (in some dry corner of the paper) of a skeptical paragraph from an admired author. This is a characteristic which cannot easily be misinterpreted. Christian reader, is it found in any paper which you patronise; which you throw weekly into your family for perusal?

A State Temperate Society.—Our correspondent "A." inquires to-day, whether there has been any movement towards forming a State Temperate Society. At the present moment such a movement, we believe, would be rather premature. The majority begin to see the necessity of reform, but are not yet wrought up to the pitch of entire abstinence. Any thing of an extensive public nature, which should fall short of this, would probably do more hurt than good. The cause, however, moves onward. The "monster Hydra" has received his death blow, and must ere long die of his wounds.

Another good Example.—A meeting of the gentlemen of the bar of the county of Berkshire, Mass. was held at the court-house in Lenox, at the last February term of the court, for the purpose of considering the measures proper to be adopted by them for the promotion of temperance. Gen. John Whiting was called to the chair, and Henry W. Bishop, Esq. appointed Secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we rejoice in the great efforts which are making, with so much success, in every part of our country, to check the alarming evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That we consider it our duty, as individuals, to unite with "all well-wishers to social worship and family quiet; to health, industry and the arts; to religion, morals and good government;" in all proper efforts to exterminate this great evil.

Resolved, That we consider the use of ardent spirits unnecessary to health, and dangerous in practice; and that we disapprove of its use for the purpose of ordinary refreshment, or as a stimulus to labour.

"*Wine shared the same Fate with Ardent Spirits.*"—So says our correspondent "Old Constitution." See first page. This is an important suggestion. Examples of wine in higher circles, most undoubtedly lend countenance to the ruder imitations of sling, bitters, sangaree, cider-brandy and whiskey, in the lower. There can be no doubt of this. Let wine drinkers lay it to heart.

A precious Confession from a noted Infidel.—The famous infidel Rousseau says of his cotemporary philosophers—"There is not one among them, who, coming to distinguish truth from falsehood, would not prefer his own error to the truth that is discovered by another." See first page. Let infidels who quote such men's arguments read and tremble!

Seven Days' Work for six Days' Pay.—The following illustration of a certain prevalent evil, appears in a late number of the New-Hampshire Observer:—

"We are acquainted with a considerable number, particularly among the drivers; and we well remember, when, three or four years ago, some stir was made about Sabbath stage-driving, an intelligent driver said to us—"If they would only put it to vote among the drivers and hostlers, whether the mails should lie by on Sunday, *we would hold up both hands for it.*" It is hard and unjust to make a man do seven days' work for six days' pay; but this *is* done, when a postmaster and his clerks have to lose their Sabbath, and yet take no more postage than if their office were closed on that day."

Quere—Where do certain "pains and penalties" rest in these cases; and where is the "binding of consciences" to be attributed?

Opium-Eaters.—Can it be that a race of opium-eaters are springing up among us? Such a thing is beginning to be whispered. Take the following as an example:—

"Some of the papers are advocating the culture of the opium poppy in this country. Its habitual use is more extensive among us than is publicly known; and its effects, though less violent, and more secret, are scarcely less pernicious than those of distilled spirits."

Turks and Mahometans may well stupify their senses by eating opium, but why should the civilised inhabitants of a christian country resort to such a measure?

Female Associations.—In the communication concluded on the first page of our last week's paper, the number of Female Associations established in this section of the country, in connection with the American Education Society, was incorrectly stated to be about *thirty.* The number, we are requested to say, is about *one hundred and fifty.*

Cherokee Phœnix.—The second volume of this interesting paper, devoted to Indian reform—Elias Boudinot, editor—is about to be commenced on the same principles as formerly. The friends of the Indians throughout the country will do well to assist this undertaking by their patronage. Hitherto, we understand, it has been "a dead loss to the proprietors."

Fasts.—The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed the 2d of April as a day of fasting and prayer; and the Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 9th of April for the same purpose.

Beman's Sermon on Intemperance.—A few copies of this interesting production are now for sale in this village, at the book-store of Hastings & Tracy. It ought to be circulated by thousands throughout the country.

For the Western Recorder.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

MR. EDITOR—Perusing a recent number of your paper, my eye fell on an extract from the New York Observer, signed "Newell."

The writer proceeds to give a brief sketch of a New-York monthly concert. After perusing it, I was led to look around me, to see what I could discover in the little church of ——, which might operate as a hindrance to our prayers. Here I found a most lamentable want of active enterprise, of fervent prayer, and humble confidence. I shall not enlarge; as the detail would only be a recapitulation of most of those cases which were so strikingly exhibited some time since, by your correspondent "Aaron."

But as a single example, I could here point to an officer of the church, whose horses and equipage bespeak more than a competence of terrestrial good; who yet is in the habit of quieting his conscience, by a monthly donation of THREE CENTS! It is needless to add, that the vacant seat too often proclaims the *absence* of the donor of this miserable pittance! This example of absence is followed by *one half* of the members of the session. Is this, Sir, the true measure of christian liberality? And this, too, in a day proverbial for active benevolence! a day which boasts its proximity to the millennium!

I do not mention this in the spirit of censoriousness. I would gladly draw a veil over the faults and imperfections of my brethren; yet I would *not* "*heal the hurt of the daughter of Zion slightly.*" I would not cry peace, when daily experience, and the word of God, declare *there is no peace.* So long as such parsimony paralyses all the energies of the church, we shall look in vain for a blessing from Him, who "loveth the cheerful giver."

I am aware, that in touching this subject, I strike a string which vibrates with notes of frightful discord, between the heart and the conscience. Yet, we should know the worst of our case. While that charity which "covereth a multitude of sins," whispers "Tell it not," a voice from heaven, terrible as the thunders of Sinai, and imperious as the mandate of Jehovah, commands, "Shew my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins." Let the trumpet be blown on the mountains of Zion. Let the church awake, and exert her energies, and in the strength of the God of Israel, she must and will prevail. But if individuals will withhold their tithes; if they will not

"come up to the help of the Lord," let them tremble lest the *curse of Meroz* come upon them; lest it be said to them in the language of Mordecai, "If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall enlargement and deliverance arise from another place; but thou, and thy father's house shall be destroyed."

Your's, &c. VOX VERITATIS.

The following suggestions, we are quite sure, must commend themselves to the consideration of every reflecting reader:—

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I could not help regretting that the petition for stopping the mail on the Sabbath, did not succeed in effecting its object. But I comforted myself by reflecting, that perhaps the Lord designed to try the faith and perseverance of his children, and *prove* what they would be willing to do in this glorious cause, by their own *example*.

One thing they certainly can do, and *must* do; they must scrupulously avoid calling or *sending* to the post-office, on the Sabbath, for letters or papers. If Christians should make these calls, or send servants on such errands, might not the friends of Sabbath violations justly say—"See; these people who are so earnest for stopping the Sunday mails, are as eager as any body to receive something from the office on Sunday!"

I will thank you, Sir, merely to throw out these hints to the christian public, not doubting but they will be kindly received.

Your's, &c. JUVENIS.

ONEIDA ACADEMY.

For the information of students who are expecting to enter this institution, and others who are desirous of such information, we are requested to state, that in future the year will be divided into quarters of eleven or twelve weeks each. The spring term will commence on the 15th of March inst. Thro' the season of labour the vacations will necessarily be short. Thro' the winter term, and for a few weeks in the spring, there will be little business, until work shops shall have been erected, which will be done as soon as a benevolent public furnish the means. Until that is done, there will be a moderate price charged for board, before the season of labour arrives, which will be ordinarily about the beginning of April. During the season of labour, there will be no charge made for board to those who are able to perform the labour required, which is three and a half hours per day on an average, either in the garden or in the field.

The price of tuition will be $6 per quarter or 50 cents per week. In addition to this, there will be a small charge for washing and contingencies. But the whole amount of expenses, including tuition, washing, light, fuel, &c. need not exceed 75 cents per week. Forty students can be accommodated with room and labour, the present season. More than this number cannot be received; *and this number have already been received, or have had encouragement.* A few may find places in the village, where they can obtain board for some services to be rendered. Others, who may wish to attend the institution, can obtain board in good families, at a moderate price; and whenever vacancies occur, they may be admitted to board and labour in the institution.

For the information of students, it may be proper to state, that a family has been employed to take charge of the business of boarding and directing the farm; so that the teachers in future will be able to give their entire time to teaching. A young gentleman, who has just completed his classical and theological course of studies, and is well qualified in all respects to instruct, is now associated with the former teachers. A valuable library of six or seven hundred volumes belongs to the institution, and a reading room, supplied with various periodical journals. A Society of Enquiry on Missions and Theological Subjects has been formed;—and the whole school meets in a Bible Class, with one of the teachers, every Saturday evening. These considerations render the situation inviting to students, especially such as have the ministry in view.

Students supply themselves with classical books, and furnish their own beds.

The following books are studied by those preparing to enter the freshman class in college:—*English*—Murray's Grammar, simplified by Fisk: Worcester's Elements of Geography, ancient and modern: Adams' Arithmetic, last edition. *Latin*—Adams' Grammar: Jacob's Reader: Selectæ e Profanis: Virgil Delphini: Cicero Delphini. *Greek*—Goodrich's Grammar, last edition: Jacob's Reader, and the Testament.

Those who wish to prepare for the higher classes in college, will be directed in the choice of books, and instructed accordingly. Students must furnish themselves with a change of dress for labour, as no student will be permitted to wear the same dress in the field and in the study. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness. All bills must be paid quarterly in advance.

GEO. W. GALE, } *Teachers.*
P. RAWSON, }

March 3, 1829.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

Although the inaugural address was received by express at so early a period, the proceedings of Congress, on the two last days of the session, and the particulars of the inauguration, travelling in the ordinary course of the mails, did not come to hand until several days afterwards.

In the Senate, on Monday the 2d inst. the bill from the House, making provision for the relief of sundry revolutionary officers and soldiers, (which included all who served in the militia), was, after a long discussion, laid on the table, and was not again called up. The Senate refused, by a large majority, to consider the bill providing for an exploring voyage to the Pacific ocean and the South seas. The census bill was also laid upon the table for the remainder of the session; and the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road was passed.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were passed in committee of the whole, and among others, the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and for continuing the Cumberland road westwardly from Zanesville.

The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Randolph, asking leave of absence for the remainder of the session!

In the Senate, on Tuesday, (the last day of the session), Mr. Tyler presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, disapproving the tariff, which were laid on the table.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I herewith transmit a copy of the instructions prepared by the Secretary of State, and furnished to the ministers of the United States, appointed to attend at the assembly of the American plenipotentiaries, first held at Panama, and thence transferred to Tacubaya. The occasion upon which they were given has passed away, and there is no present probability of the revival of these negotiations; but the purposes for which they were intended are still of the deepest interest to our country and to the world, and may hereafter call again for the active efforts and beneficent energies of the government of the United States. The motive for holding them from general publication having ceased, justice to the government from which they emanated, and to the people for whose benefit it was instituted, require that they should be made known. With this view, and from the consideration that the subjects embraced by these instructions must probably engage, hereafter, the deliberations of our successors, I deem it proper to make this communication to both houses of Congress. One copy only of the instructions being prepared, I send it to the Senate, requesting that it may be transmitted also to the House of Representatives.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On this message being read, a motion was made, of course, to print it, with the documents; and, after a long debate, the motion was *negatived*, 24 votes to 18! After which the message was transferred from the legislative to the executive record. [The House of Representatives also refused, by a small majority, to print the message and documents.]

Mr. Smith, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the two houses were ready to close the session by adjournment, unless he had further communications to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them; and that the President, on saying that he had no further communication to make to the present Congress, had requested them to present to the members of the two houses, his best respects and his wishes for their restoration to their families in health and happiness.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*. [The Senate, however, excepting the members whose term had expired, and including such of the new members as had come to the seat of government, reassembled on Wednesday, on the special invitation of President Adams, for the purpose of receiving the communications of his successor.]

In the House of Representatives, after receiving from the President several bills which had been transmitted for his approval—

Mr. Ward, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, and notify him that the two houses were ready to adjourn, unless he might have other communications to make to them, reported, that the committee had waited on the President, and made the communication to him, and received for answer that he had no further communications to make to Congress, other than a wish for all health and happiness to the members individually.

A vote of thanks to the Speaker, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the house, was then passed; to which he made an appropriate reply; when the house adjourned *sine die*.

It is said that less business was done during the late session, than at any session of Congress since the organisation of the government.

THE INAUGURATION.

On the day of the inauguration of President Jackson, a national salute was fired at sun-rise. At half past ten, a number of the officers and soldiers of the revolution waited upon the General, and presented an address, soliciting the honour of forming his escort to the capitol; to which the General, in a very affectionate reply, expressed his satisfaction, and gave his consent. An immense concourse of people were also in attendance at the hotel where the General lodged. At eleven, a number of the officers of the army and navy joined the revolutionary officers; and the General, preceded by a committee of the citizens, and supported by Col. Towson and the Marshal of the District, joined the procession on foot, and proceeded to the Senate chamber. The President of the Senate and the Senators were in their seats. The General took a seat in front of the secretary's table. The foreign ministers, in their court dresses, were seated on his right, and the judges of the supreme court on his left. The gallery and area without the bar were filled with the late members of the House, and as many ladies as could find admittance. At twelve, the General, with the Supreme Court and the Senate, proceeded to the front of the capitol, where he was received with the cheers of an immense concourse of citizens. He then delivered his inaugural address, and took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. From the capitol, he proceeded on horseback to the President's house, where, for several hours, he received the salutations of his friends; and at four, he returned to his lodgings at Gadsby's hotel.

The President was evidently in ill health and was much fatigued with the ceremony.—The ex-President did not attend the inauguration.

The inaugural address, of which we gave the substance last week, will be found at length on our last page.

Appointments by the President & Senate.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, N.Y. Secretary of State.
SAM'L D. INGHAM, Pa. Sec'ry of the Treasury.
JOHN H. EATON, Tenn. Secretary of War.
JOHN BRANCH, N. C. Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN M. BERRIEN, Geo. Attorney-General.
WILLIAM T. BARRY, Ky. Postmaster-General.
JOHN M'LEAN, Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Trimble, deceased.

James A. Hamilton, of New-York, son of the late Gen. Alex'r Hamilton, is charged with the duties of Secretary of State, during the absence of Gov. Van Buren.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 7.—In Senate, Mr. Mc Lean, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message, recommending the increase of the salaries of certain judicial officers, reported a bill to increase the salaries of the chancellor and judges of the supreme court to $3000, and the salaries of the circuit judges to $2000. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to preserve the purity of elections, was read the third time and passed, ayes 16, noes 10.

In Assembly, the Chenango Canal bill was read the third time and passed, ayes 59, noes 37.

Monday, March 9—In Senate, the bill authorising the construction of the Chenango Canal, was received from the Assembly, and referred to the canal committee.

Mr. Viele reported a bill to loan M. R. Bartlett $3000, to aid him in the publication of his common school manual.

The committee of the whole passed the bill for the relief of John Sergeant. The amount to be paid him is limited to $3000, and the amount allowed to be in full of all claims whatsoever.

In Assembly, Mr. Johnson, from the canal committee, made a report on the petition for the Black-River Canal. It concluded with resolutions directing the canal commissioners to cause the route to be surveyed, and estimates of the cost of the work to be made; to cause an examination as to the advantages of inclined planes over locks, and their comparative expense, &c.; to give their opinion as to the probable revenue of the canal; and to report to the next Legislature. Ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, March 10—In Senate, the business of the day was unimportant.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole were engaged during the day on the bill relative to banks. When the committee rose, a motion was pending to strike out all that part of the bill which relates to the appointment of "bank commissioners."

Wednesday, March 11—In Senate, the committee of the whole passed the bill authorising the construction of the Pen-Yan Canal; after being so amended as to require the owners of the land through which it may pass to release to the state the damages which may be sustained by its construction.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the Bank Bill. The motion to strike out all that related to "bank commissioners," was rejected; and an amendment adopted, providing that the commissioners should be appointed by the Governor and Senate, 47 to 32.

Thursday, March 12—In Senate, Mr. Waterman, from the canal committee, reported in favour of the bill authorising the construction of the Chenango Canal, with amendments.

The committee of the whole rejected the bill from the Assembly, authorising the commissioners of loans of Oneida co. to sell certain lands.

The following message was received from his excellency the Governor:—

To the Senate and Assembly.

GENTLEMEN—The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed me Secretary of State of the United States, and I have felt it my duty to accept of the unsolicited and distinguished honour which has thus been conferred upon me.

This decision makes it necessary that I should resign the office of Governor of this state, to which I have recently been elected.

The high and just distinction universally accorded to this office, and the flattering manner in which it was bestowed upon me by the people, are of themselves sufficient to impose upon me, in the step I am about to take, a responsibility of the most impressive character. But these considerations, imposing as they are, are greatly enhanced by the deep consciousness I entertain of the many and unmerited favours conferred upon me by this, my native state; favours which have excited on my part feelings of gratitude, that will, I hope, be as permanent in their influence, as they were just and sincere in their conception. The latter portion of my public life having been chiefly devoted to the affairs of the general government, I indulge the hope that the place to which I have been called will enable me to make myself more useful, not only to our fellow citizens of the Union, but to the people of this state, than I could be in my present situation. For although the state of New-York, from the extent of her territory, the abundance of her resources and the magnitude of her population, possesses in herself the elements of a great empire, and already presents interests deserving the highest care; yet, under our confederated system, these very considerations give to her a paramount interest in the just operation of the federal government. It is therefore under the full conviction that our constituents are, at least, as deeply interested in the successful conduct of the important affairs with which I am hereafter to be connected, as in the administration of those which appertain to the chief magistracy of this state, that I have come to the conclusion already stated. And with these impressions as to the course of public duty, I do hereby resign the office of Governor of the state of New York, together with that of Regent of the University thereof.

The few months, during which the executive power has been entrusted to my hands, have been sedulously devoted to the service of the state; though I cannot flatter myself, so far as I am individually concerned, that much has as yet been done to promote the public good. I have however the best reasons to hope for the most beneficial results to our constituents from our joint labours, and, more especially, from the efforts which you will continue to make in this respect. This confidence is justly increased by the conviction, that I leave the executive department in the hands of one with whose character and qualifications I have long been intimately acquainted. If ample talents and a sound discriminating judgment; if integrity and singleness of purpose, and truly republican principles, furnish any just grounds for expecting a safe administration of the government, that expectation, I am persuaded, may, in the present instance, be fully indulged.

Having thus surrendered the trusts with which I have been honoured, allow me to tender you my sincere acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have co-operated with me in the discharge of my public duties; and let me add the assurance, that in whatever situation I may be placed, the interest and glory of New-York shall be the objects of my unceasing solicitude and most vigilant exertions. M. VAN BUREN.

The message having been read, Mr. Oliver moved the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Senate have witnessed the fidelity and distinguished ability, with which his excellency Martin Van Buren has discharged the duties of the office of Governor of this state; that they entertain the highest respect for his virtues and talents, and tender to him their earnest wish that he may enjoy a full measure of happiness and prosperity, in the new sphere of public duty to which he is about to be removed.

Resolved, That whilst the Senate entertain a deep sense of the loss which the counsels of this state will sustain, in the resignation of her late distinguished chief magistrate, they are free to express their decided approbation of the decision he has made; and they cherish the confident expectation that the interests of this state, and the whole American confederacy, will receive permanent advantage from the application of his talents to the arduous and important duties to which he has been called.

Mr. Maynard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table; which motion was supported by the mover and Mr. Hayden, and opposed by Messrs. Oliver, Throop and Stebbins; and lost, ayes 4, noes 24. The ayes were—Messrs. Boughton, Hayden, Maynard and Viele.

Mr. Maynard then called for a division of the question on the two resolutions, stating that he could not vote for the second. The question being put on the first resolution, it was carried unanimously; and the second was also adopted without a division.

The Lieut. Governor then arose and addressed the Senate at great length.

[His speech has been published, and fills three columns of the Albany Daily Advertiser. After noticing the resignation of Gov. Van Buren, and that the executive duties had devolved upon himself for the residue of the constitutional term, his honour pays a handsome compliment to the talents and services of the former, and pledges a diligent application of his own abilities to advance the interests and glory of the state. He then proceeds to express his views of the leading features of state policy, which he comprises in a small compass. The first is education, which should receive every protection and encouragement which the resources of the state can bestow. The second is the increase of the public wealth; by the encouragement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; by the establishment of a sufficient number of banks, to answer all the demands of the industry, enterprise and commercial spirit of the people; and by internal improvements, by means of canals and roads, to the extent of a prudent, but not precipitate use of the revenue and credit of the state. Economy, without parsimony, in the public expenditures—the employment of suitable agents for all places of public trust, and a proper reward to faithful and useful services, are also recommended as matters of justice and sound policy.

[The remainder of the speech consists of a long dissertation upon *political* and *personal* parties. The former he considers inseparable from a free government; and as they promote a free discussion of public measures, it is not desirable, in his opinion, that it should be otherwise. The latter, he says, "enter into families, to engender hate—into social and religious societies, to create dissensions, and to produce bitter and destructive enmities." Their "spirit is overwrought passion; their object of pursuit is vengeance, and their ultimate end is civil disorder and cruel persecution." To this spirit he attributes the hanging of Quakers in our own country, the religious persecutions in Europe, and the crusades of the middle ages; and he expresses the opinion, that should such a spirit be enkindled in this country, "there would not be wanting men of capacious minds, but desperate characters, to fan the flame, and endeavour to lead their honest and fanatic followers to sacrifice their victims to the Moloch of faction." He then alludes to the anti-masonic excitement, which, he observes, though "justly caused by a recent outrage, in the violent abduction of a free citizen, is assuming, and indeed has in a great degree assumed, a character, which if not seasonably checked, may introduce among us moral evils as disastrous as those which it proposes to correct." He adds, that in every past situation, in which the subject has come before him, he has endeavoured to mark his abhorrence of the violence by which it was produced; and that in his present situation he will exercise all the power conferred upon him, to bring the authors of the outrage to punishment. He is no mason, nor ever had the least desire to connect himself with any secret society; nor can any such society meet his approbation; and as it is not contended that in the present situation of the world, any great object or particular good is to be obtained by upholding the masonic institution, he cannot but believe that all well meaning members will soon see the propriety of dissolving it. In making these avowals, however, he declares, that "any attempt to make this subject subservient to political or party purposes—which labours to introduce into this community a proscriptive crusade against any class of citizens, and which threatens to expose this highly favoured land to those scenes of fanaticism and bloody persecution, which have in succession overturned and devastated the fairest portions of the globe—shall meet in [him] a mild and temperate, but a steady and inflexible opponent."]

The Lieut. Governor having retired, Mr. *Stebbins* was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Mr. S. had 23 votes; and there were five scattering votes.

Mr. Stebbins, on being conducted to the chair, expressed his thanks to the Senate in an appropriate address.

A resolution was then passed, that the Senate entertain a grateful sense of the impartiality and ability with which their late President had discharged the duties of his station.

In Assembly, a message was received from the Governor, (a duplicate of that sent to the Senate), resigning his office.

After the message was read, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Mann, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the congratulations of this house be presented to his excellency Martin Van Buren, late Governor of this state, on his appointment to the office of Secretary of State for the United States; and that while we deeply feel our separation from one with whom we have been associated in the discharge of important public duties, as well as in social and friendly intercourse, we cannot forbear to felicitate the republic on the acquisition of his services in the councils of the nation.

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the Bank Bill. The amendment directing the appointment of the commissioners by the Governor and Senate, was reconsidered; and another amendment was adopted, providing that one commissioner should be appointed by the Governor and Senate, one by the banks in the 1st. 2d and 3d senate districts, and the other by the remaining banks—to hold their places two years.

Friday, March 13.—In Senate, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), That the legislature will adjourn on the first Monday in April next.

The bill for the relief of John Sergeant passed the committee of the whole, after being so amended as to limit the amount to be paid him to $2000.

In Assembly, the house agreed to the resolution from the Senate, to extend the time of payment for the settlers on the New-Stockbridge and Cowasselone tracts.

The remainder of the day was spent on the Bank Bill. The salary of the commissioners was fixed at $1500; and the clause which relieves the banks that come under this bill from taxation, was stricken out. The committee of the whole then rose.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York has brought London and Liverpool dates to the 24th January.

The commercial intelligence is quite unfavourable. The cotton market was very dull, and a further decline in the price of this article had taken place. Grain was also dull, and rather lower.

There had been no political occurrences of importance.

The Marquis of Anglesea had left the government of Ireland. It was understood he would be succeeded by the Duke of Northumberland.

The dates from Lisbon are to Jan. 8. Don Miguel was recovering from his wounds.

Russians & Turks.—The blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russians, commenced on the 14th November. The ships employed in this service are one 74, Adm. Ricord's flag-ship, a 60, and a 44. Another 44 gun frigate, is cruising at the entrance of the channel. Sixteen vessels from Alexandria, and five from Romelia, all with corn, entered the Dardanelles two hours before the arrival of the Russian squadron.

The London Courier, of January 22d, says, "France and England are using efforts to prevail upon the Porte to negotiate upon the bases of the treaty of London."

A Berlin article, of Jan. 10, says—"The negotiations for peace are carrying on with great activity; and it is affirmed that the Emperor of Russia, on the intervention of our sovereign, has given satisfactory assurances, which will revive the almost extinguished hopes of the partizans of the policy of England. On the other hand, the extensive preparations making in Russia for the ensuing campaign, give rise to apprehensions that the Emperor is determined on the subjection of the Turkish empire."

Letters from Constantinople, to Dec. 13, state, that the greatest activity was apparent in preparing additional resources to meet the coming campaign. Four vessels of war had been fitted out, as it was understood, to raise the blockade of the Dardanelles. Vessels had arrived from Egypt with provisions, to the number of seventy-eight. Twelve vessels similarly provisioned had arrived at Smyrna; these vessels had been warned off by the blockading squadron. It is stated that the Russians were suffering considerably from the weather, and that in their retreat from Silistria, they experienced great losses. On the other hand, it was candidly admitted that a sortie had been made from Waldin, in which the Turks suffered loss. Frequent meetings of the Divan had taken place, respecting (as it was believed) despatches from Vienna, on the subject of an offer made by the Emperor Nicholas, to treat for peace; but this offer contained such extravagant proposals, that it was rejected.

The Prussian envoy extraordinary and another ambassador had made a vain effort, in conjunction with the ministers of the allied powers, to induce the Reis Effendi to send a commissioner to Poros to treat concerning the pacification of peace. He merely referred to his previous answers.

Greece.—The evacuation of the Morea by the French troops, commenced on the 22d Dec. The whole were to leave as fast as transports could arrive to convey them.

Count *Capo d'Istria* had ordered the convocation of a Greek National Assembly. He is to retain his title, but his power is limited to seven years, and will be provisional, the assembly reserving the right to revoke it at their pleasure.

DOMESTIC.

Bank Case.—An important decision has been made in the superior court, which involves the question whether notes discounted in this city by the agents of banks in other states, acting by the authority and for the benefit of said banks, contrary to the restraining acts of this state, can be collected by law. The decision is, that *they cannot.*—*N. Y. American.*

A Discovery.—The Georgians, having come into possession of the Creek Indian lands lying within the state, and finding a little more difficulty in securing the Cherokee lands, it has all at once been discovered, that *a large tract of said lands was once the property of the Creeks, and, "now, of right, belongs to Georgia!"* The tract in question "embraces the best part of the Cherokee lands in the state," and is sufficient "to make three or four respectable counties." The evidence, to be sure, is wholly *ex parte;* but no matter, the testimony of an Indian is good for nothing; and indeed it is a positive injunction of the statue, that "no Indian, and no descendant of an Indian, not understanding the English language, [which very few of them do], shall be deemed a competent witness in any court of justice created by the constitution and laws of the state."—*Journal of Commerce.*

A monitory Event.—Indulging passions in children, is thickly sowing the seeds of crime, and storing up many sources of unhappiness. Yesterday, a boy, in one of our mathematical schools, passionately, and with great violence, threw a pair of compasses at another boy of the name of Hart. The sharp points of the compasses struck against the left temple of the boy, and penetrating to the brain, caused death in a few moments. The youth who had left his parents but a few hours, in the vigour of health, was returned to them a corpse!!! What a melancholy and heart-bending event! Would not our school-masters do well to detail the facts of this case to their scholars, and accompany them with suitable reflection and advice. *Phila. D. Press.*

A late Cherokee Phœnix says—"Two emigrating families passed this place last week on their way to the agency, the place of embarkation. These are the only families we have seen who have agreed to pass the Mississippi."

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Western Education Society are notified, that their next quarterly meeting is to be holden at the chapel of the Theological Seminary in Auburn, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the Board is requested.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES EELLS, *Stated Clerk.*

Westmoreland, March 12, 1829.

MARRIAGES.

In Clinton, Oneida co. on the 5th inst. by Rev. Mr. Bogue, Rev. *James Abel*, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Oswego, to Miss *Laura G. Bogue*, of Clinton.

In New-Hartford, on the 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. *Charles P. Wetmore*, merchant, of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Eliza Kellogg*, of New-Hartford.

In Prattsburgh, Steuben co. on the 11th inst. by Rev. Mr. Hotchkin, Mr. *Edmund Van Doren*, of Pultney, to Miss *Phila Parmelee*, of Clinton, Oneida co.

DEATHS.

In Canandaigua, on the 4th inst. Mrs. *Sybella Adeline Van Rensselaer*, relict of the late Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Esq. aged 53.

In Cambridge, on the 7th inst. after a long and painful illness, Rev. *John Dunlap*, aged 71; formerly, for many years, pastor of the associate reformed church in that town; and for several years, after his connexion with that church was dissolved, a faithful and laborious missionary to destitute churches and frontier settlements in different parts of the state.

At Newburgh, on the 5th inst. *John S. Hunn*, Esq. cashier of the bank of Newburgh, aged 64.

In Keene, N. H. *George W. Prentiss*, Esq. one of the editors of the New-York Statesman, aged 37.

In Wilkesbarre, Pa. Hon. *Matthias Hallenbeck*, aged 77; a revolutionary worthy, and one of the few who escaped the murderous "battle of Wyoming."

In Rhinebeck, Dutchess co. on the 1st inst. Mrs. *Johannah Livingston*, wife of the Hon. Peter R. Livingston, aged 60.

ENGLISH THORN-QUICKS,
FOR GROUND FENCES ON FARMS.

WILLIAM PENTON has a quantity of the above for sale, which are fresh, from being raised in this country out of the true English Hawthorn Seed.

He has, also, at his Store, 105, Genesee street, next to Mr. Welles' tavern, a large stock of all kinds of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, &c. &c. which will be warranted of first quality, and sold cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or approved bills. Purchasers will be so kind as to give a trial.

Utica, March 18, 1829. 11w3

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received Historical and Descriptive Lessons, designed as a Companion to Goodrich's, Morse's, Woodbridge's, Smiley's & other School Geographies, with numerous engravings.

ALSO, a supply of Easy Lessons for young classes in common schools, by J. Leavitt. *March* 16.

THE NEW ROAD ACT: Also, Blank Warrants for Overseers of Highways, with columns for the names of the persons assessed, and for the number of days they are to work: For sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY. *March* 16, 1829.

LOOK AT THIS!!

SELLING AT COST.—The Subscribers being about to close their business in this place, now offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at cost; among which are some great bargains. Ladies wishing to supply themselves *cheaper than ever*, with splendid Lace Collars, Pelerines, Capes, Caps, Veils, &c. &c. will do well to call soon, at No. 36, Genesee street. Also, Ribbons, Calicoes, Broadcloths, Table and Piano Covers, Umbrellas; all of which were purchased uncommonly low, and will be sold accordingly.

BULL & WINSLOW.

Utica, March 23, 1829. 9

KITTREDGE'S ADDRESS.

JUST received at the Depository of the Utica Branch of the American Tract Society, No. 94, Genesee st. a large supply of Kittredge's Address on the Effects of Ardent Spirits.

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.

Those who wish to be supplied with the Christian Almanack, for 1830, are informed that the edition for this Branch and meridian is now preparing for the press; and in order that the edition may be sufficiently extensive, the Board request early and definite information from its auxiliaries and individuals, by mail or otherwise. Our Auxiliary Societies are particularly solicited to aid in this distribution. The terms will be the same as those of the last year.

All orders and communications must be addressed to the Society's Depositary, No. 94, Genesee street, Utica.

March 3, 1829. E. VERNON, Agent.

ODONTICA,
A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, will be held at the house of Moses Foot, Esq. in the village of Clinton, on Wednesday the 18th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. ASAHEL S. NORTON.

Clinton, Feb. 20, 1829. 8w4

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by

WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1829. 9

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.

J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.

Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,

Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.

Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
30 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS.

Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Ping Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,

Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.

Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the Administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.

JOSEPH B. HOYT.

Utica, July 19, 1823. 30

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief. The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale, only, by

WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Nov. 24, 1828. 48

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their present session, to annex part of the town of Trenton to the town of Remsen. Dated at Trenton, February 20, 1829. 8w6

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HENRY BULKLEY, as well in his individual capacity as one of the late firm of Mather & Bulkley, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his chambers in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 10th day of March, 1829. HENRY BULKLEY,

11w19 *Insolvent.*

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Token, for 1829.

WHAT IS THAT, MOTHER?

WHAT is that, Mother?—
The lark, my child!
The morn has but just look'd out, and smil'd,
When he starts from his humble grassy nest,
And is up and away, with the dew on his breast,
And a hymn in his heart, to yon pure bright sphere,
To warble it out in his Maker's ear.
Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays
Tun'd, like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise.

What is that, Mother?—
The dove, my son!
And that low sweet voice, like a widow's moan,
Is flowing out from her gentle breast,
Constant and pure, by that lonely nest,
As the wave is pour'd from the chrystal urn,
For her distant dear one's quick return.
Ever, my son, be thou like the dove,
In friendship as faithful, as constant in love.

What is that, Mother?—
The eagle, boy!
Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm, on his own mountain vigour relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying,
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on!
Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine,
Onward and upward, and true to the line.

What is that, Mother?—
The swan, my love!
He is floating down from his native grove;
No lov'd one now, no nestling nigh,
He is floating down by himself, to die:
Death darkens his eye, and unplumes his wings,
Yet his sweetest song is the last he sings.
Live so, my love, that when death shall come,
Swan-like and sweet, it may waft thee home.

Use of Vocal Music.—An extract is found in another column, under the name of Dr. Rush, in which that eminent man strongly recommends to females the cultivation of social music, as highly conducive to health. The *moderate* practice of this art will certainly have this tendency. Occasional singing has in some cases of consumption been attended with desirable results. Yet it is perhaps as easy to injure the lungs by immoderate singing, as it is by too much speaking or reading. These things, we believe, are nearly parallel; and if so, then it is evident that *regularity* is as necessary as *moderation*. Singing should be rendered habitual, by daily practice, if it is to have any desirable influence upon the health. The good old practice of singing psalms in the morning and evening devotions ought to be revived, if possible, in every christian family. This would be attended with many advantages, among the least of which is that of contributing to the health of the bodily constitution.

We have received two small musical works of an important character; the one designed for the monitorial instruction of children in the rudiments of vocal music; and the other intended as a plain and simple developement of the principles of Thorough-Base. We intend to notice them more particularly, as soon as we can find sufficient leisure for examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office as President of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honour they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the federal constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honourable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of separate states, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved for themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the federal government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience, which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *ægis*. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this national safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*; which will require particularly the correction of those abuses, that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

SEAMEN'S LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.

In a letter to the editor of the Journal of Commerce, from an English gentleman of high respectability residing in Paris, a request is made for books for a reading room just opened at Marseilles for British and American seamen. Books left at the office of the Journal will be duly forwarded. Some of the motives to engage in this charity are stated in the letter. About 1900 British and American sailors enter Marseilles every year, and they are exposed, by the port regulations of France and other circumstances, to peculiar and great dangers. The reading rooms are intended to furnish them with profitable employment, and keep them from the abominable haunts to which they are so much tempted.

"The rooms are open from sunset to the latest hour that the port regulations allow sailors to be absent from their ships. Fire, lights and water are provided, and there is admittance to the room the whole of the Sabbath. On those days the presence of pious captains or mates in the room, have been exceedingly useful to the men. The libraries are composed with great care; but they contain, besides religious books, select voyages and travels, history, elementary and practical works on the arts and sciences, &c. The religious part of the library is especially recommended for Sabbath reading. The expenses of rent, fire, light and surveillance, are defrayed by some friendly contributions, so that the rooms are supported without charge for the residents, and without any payment from the sailors; but I should be glad of additional stores of mental and religious instruction. We have commenced, some time since, a similar establishment at Honfleur, and more recently at Havre, with much advantage; and the British and American consuls at Marseilles, have assured me of their protection, and of their sincere desire for the success of the attempt in their town."

EXTRACT.—I never trusted God but I found him faithful, nor my own heart, but I found it false.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE HEBREW LANGUAGE.

From Mr. Herwitz's Introductory Lecture at the London University.

The golden age of the Hebrew language began with Moses, and continued, with little variation, to the end of the reign of Hezekiah. It was during this long period, that Hebrew literature arrived at its most flourishing state. The song of Deborah, and the prayer of Hannah, show, that even in times of anarchy, the Israelites neither neglected their language, nor—and I would particularly draw your attention to this, as a forcible and demonstrative proof of high cultivation—the education of their daughters. It was even during these times, that the schools of the prophets were established; it was during this golden period of the language, that the royal bards of Israel struck their harps, and the eloquent prophets of the Hebrews poured forth those energetic and manly orations, which have been and ever will be the admiration of ages.

After the death of Hezekiah, when the Assyrians and the Chaldeans made frequent inroads into the land, the language began sensibly to decline. Jeremiah is not, indeed, deficient in poetical beauties; but he wants the majesty, elegance, and purity of diction, which characterise Isaiah, Joel, Habakkuk, and other ancient prophets. In proportion as the state declined, so did the genius of the language; till at last, when the nation was plucked up from its native soil, and transplanted into a foreign country, Judah's sweet toned lyre was struck dumb: Sion's sacred minstrels hung their harps on the willows; and when their spoilers asked them to sing the festive song, they emphatically exclaimed, "Ah! how can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land!" The vanquished gradually exchanged their own venerable tongue for that of the vanquishers; and the Hebrew rapidly approached its dying days. The lamp of prophecy was not entirely extinguished; but it gave only a dim light; it was surrounded with a thick oppressive atmosphere. The five last prophets still poured forth their oracles in Hebrew; but it was no longer the pure *classic* Hebrew of their predecessors. In short, the language became more and more mixed with foreign words and idioms, so that, in the time of Nehemiah, the bulk of the people had entirely forgotten the language of their ancestors.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady. Besides preparing her to join in that part of public worship which consists in psalmody, it will enable her to soothe the cares of domestic life; and even the sorrows that will sometimes intrude into her own bosom, may be relieved by a song, where sound and sentiment unite to act upon the mind. I here introduce a fact, which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases, to which the other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumptions, nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music master of our academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favour of this opinion. He informed me that he had known several instances of persons who were strongly disposed to the consumption, who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing.—*Dr. Rush.*

SILLIMAN'S WORK IN FRANCE.

The Revue Encyclopedique, for October last, says of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science, "Now that we are certain of the continuance of this interesting publication, we are not less eager to see its successive numbers arrive in Europe; well assured that we shall draw from it additional knowledge. This number has not deceived our expectations." After naming the contents, it adds: "In return, Mr. Silliman imports into his own country some of the fruits of scientific research in Europe; and his selection is always in favour of the most useful departments of knowledge. We regret the impossibility of giving our readers an analysis of some of the memoirs contained in this number." "It is of the work itself that readers desirous of instruction will ask the *data*, necessary for continuing the comparison between the old and the new world, as regards both the interior and surface of the earth. Mr. Silliman takes care to provide whatever can render this comparison more easy and more instructive."

YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. Cherwin, of Paris, who some years ago visited all the sea-ports of the United States, for the purpose of investigating the nature and origin of the yellow fever, went to Gibraltar in November last, on the same errand, with some other French physicians. He wrote from that place to Paris, on the 15th December, that he and his colleagues had prosecuted their inquiries and examinations with unremitting assiduity and care, and that he was convinced of the identity of the pestilence with the yellow fever which he had seen in America. He denies that it is *contagious* any where.

AN ICE LENS.

A Mr. Mitchell describes, in the Nashville Republican, the manner of obtaining *fire* by the help of ice alone, as follows:—

"Provide a piece of ice clear and transparent, an inch thick, and three inches in diameter. Shape the edges so as to leave the sides convex, and as near as possible to resemble a double convex burning lens. Then polish the ice by rubbing it between the palms of your hands, until your produce a smooth and regular surface; and it will readily draw a focus from the sun, and ignite any matter that is moderately combustible."

Translation of Gesenius.—A translation by Christopher Leo, of the Hebrew Lexicon of Gesenius, has just been published at Cambridge, England, in two quarto volumes. Mr. Leo was formerly teacher of Hebrew and German in the university of Cambridge, and is said to have executed his task "with exemplary skill and accuracy." The value of this great work is well known to biblical students in this country. It is too large and expensive to come into very general use here; and happily—thanks to Professor Gibbs—whatever is most valuable in it is already in extensive circulation among us.—*N. Y Obs.*

Epistle to the Romans.—The reviewer of Professor Stuart's Commentary on the Hebrews, in the Spirit of the Pilgrims, says—"Biblical scholars throughout the United States, and in Great Britain also, will unite with us in the expression of earnest wishes, that the epistle to the Romans may follow that to the Hebrews as soon as possible. The introduction would be a slight labour; the translation and analysis are made, and we presume a large proportion of the commentary is either written, or so completely in the Professor's mind, that it might easily be written out. We hope nothing will prevent its early appearance."

Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth, translated from the German by Calvin E. Stowe, A. M., of the Theological School, Andover. "The translation," says Dr. STUART in the preface, "was undertaken at my request, and is performed in a manner which entirely satisfies me. I would urge it upon every theological student, in a particular manner, to make himself familiar with this work throughout. It is impossible that he should not reap the benefit of such an acquisition."

New S. S. Books.—The American Sunday School Union have just published—the Fall of Babylon or the History of the Empire of Assyria; compiled from Rollin, Prideaux, and other authorities, by the author of Pierre and his Family, &c. Ruth Lee; written for the American Sunday School Union, by the author of "Wild Flowers." Memoirs of Captain James Wilson; compiled for the American Sunday School Union, by W. B. Tappan. Memoirs of Eliza Cunningham, by Rev. John Newton; of Jane Lucy Benn, by Rev. Basil Woodd; and of Caroline Elizabeth Smelt, by Rev. Dr. Waddell. Stories from the Scriptures; by a Grandmother. Little Robert's First Day at the Sunday School. Susannah, or the Three Guardians; by Mrs. Sherwood, author of "the Broken Hyacinth," &c.

"The Transylvanian."—Professor Matthews, of Transylvania University, proposes pubiishing a literary journal under the above title, to be issued in monthly numbers of 40 8vo pages each. Price $2.50 per year.

Wisdom's Voice to the Rising Generation, being a selection of the best addresses and sermons on intemperance, from Dwight, Rush, Kittredge, Porter, Beecher, and others. Published by Abner W. Clopton, and Eli Bull, ministers of the gospel, Va. A work on intemperance with this title is in the course of publication. It will contain from 150 to 200 pages.

The Persecuted Family, a narrative of the suffering of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles IId, by Robert Pollok, author of "the Course of Time;" first American from the second Edinburgh edition, with a biographical memoir of the author, in one volume 18mo. with frontispiece; has just been published by J. Leavitt, New-York.

The first volume of a new work, entitled "Legal Outlines," intended more particularly for the use of students, and being the substance of a course of lectures now delivering in the university of Maryland, by David Hoffman, Esq. the professor of law—has been published.

A second London edition of Stewart's Journal has appeared.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	137 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Per lb	7 1-4a8	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	35a37
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	75a80
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a85
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 00a9 50
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	7 00a7 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	13a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a4 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	7 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	8 00a	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 25a8 50	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	4 00a4 12	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 00a3 12	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a30
Oats	30a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	40a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a9 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 05
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 10
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, LP	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a24

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton	do
Newburgh*	do	All others	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County	do	Chester County	1-2
Catskill	do	Delaware County	do
Troy	do	Reading	3-4
Farmers', Troy*	do	York	1
Mohawk	do	Pittsburgh	do
Geneva	5-8	Gettysburgh	do
Utica	do	Chambersburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Carlisle	do
Auburn	do	Lancaster	do
Ontario	do	Greensburgh	5
Central	do	Brownville	do
Chenango	do	Silver-Lake	25
Rochester	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara	broken	Snowhill	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Greene county	do	Cumberland	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter	10	*Georgia.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe	5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Bridgeport	do	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Thames	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others	1-2	Nashville	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

ADAMS' NEW ARITHMETIC.

HASTINGS & TRACY continue to publish Adams New Arithmetic, (the best work of the kind in use), and can supply booksellers and individuals, in any quantity, and on as good terms as they can be procured from the proprietor of the copy-right. This work combines all the advantages to be derived from the inductive and synthetic mode of instruction. The School Commissioners of the state of Vermont, appointed by the Legislature, have recommended and prescribed it to be used in all the town schools in that state.

The following recommendations of this work have been recently given:—

Lancastrian School, New-Haven, Jan. 17, 1829.

The examination of Dr. Adams' New Arithmetic has given me much satisfaction. The analytic and synthetic methods of teaching are happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full; and the supplement annexed to each rule, will answer the purpose of a review, and serve to fix in the memory the principles. It will, I think, be found particularly applicable to the wants of private students, as well as schools. J. STOWELL.

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also for sale, the Literary and Scientific CLASS-BOOK, a work which is extensively used in the schools of New-England, and is much approved of by the instructors of schools into which it has been introduced in this state. The work is highly recommended in the North-American Review, the U. States Literary Gazette, the Journal of Education, and by a great number of private gentlemen.

They also publish DABOLL's ARITHMETIC, a work which has been long and extensively used in our common schools, and is too well known to require recommendation; which they can also furnish to booksellers and others on the lowest terms.

Utica, Feb. 10, 1829.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with M. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 52

BY order of James Dean, Esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Oneida, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HIRAM ROSE, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 13th day of February, 1829.

7w6 HIRAM ROSE, *Insolvent.*

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

WESTERN LETTERS

JUST published, and for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY—WESTERN LETTERS, written during a Tour through the Western and Southern States, in 1825, '26, & '27; beginning at Fort-Harrison, and terminating at New-Orleans: By AARON TEAL. Price 25 cents. *Utica, Jan.* 20, 1829.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 58, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

COOK'S ADHESIVE SALVE.

THIS sovereign remedy for Bruises, Wounds, Weak Back, Pain in the Side and Breast, &c. is prepared by WARHAM COOK, in Marcellus, Onondaga county, and MOSES COOK, in Kirkland, Oneida county, and by them sold wholesale and retail. The following certificates are from some of the numerous respectable individuals who have tested its efficacy:—

We certify, that we are acquainted with the virtues of Cook's Salve; that for the cure of bruises, cuts, sores, weak back, pain in the side or breast, rheumatism, &c. it is in our opinion superior to any thing of the kind now in use. We therefore cheerfully recommend it as being worthy of the attention and patronage of the public.

Dr JONAS C. BALDWIN, Lysander.
Dr SAMUEL PORTER, } Marcellus.
Dr E. H. PORTER, }

I have frequently made use of the above mentioned Adhesive Plaster, and have generally found it useful, and recommend it to the public. Clinton, August 25, 1828. Dr SETH HASTINGS, Jun.

I cheerfully concur with the gentlemen whose names are above signed, in recommending Cook's Plaster as a valuable remedy. Dr E. BISSELL.

We the Subscribers certify, that we have made use of Peleg White's Salve, and also Cook's Adhesive Salve, and we give Cook's a decided preference, being possessed of better qualities; and we most cheerfully recommend it to the public. July 19, 1828.

This certificate is signed by nine respectable individuals in Marcellus, two in Jordan, six in Onondaga, one in Westmoreland, and three in Kirkland.

Various other certificates of the efficacy of this Salve may be seen in the bills which accompany it.

☞ Sold also by WARNER & HARVEY, and HUST & BRISTOL, Druggists, Utica.

February 24, 1828. 8w3

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof*.—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I there ore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended. "J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.